

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 2 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville. Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 11th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville..... 7:45 A. M. 8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A. M. 6:30 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 2:30 P. M. 4:30 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:00 P. M. 9:30 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 5:00 A. M.
Shelbyville, (DAILY)..... 5:00 A. M.
Georgetown and M. (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes..... 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes..... 2:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Daily mail closes at..... 9:30 A. M.
Hilliard's mail and Georgetown mail closes..... 8:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and Village mail closes at..... 7:00 A. M.
Forks of Elkhorn, Green, Cross, &c., 9:00 A. M.
White Sulphur mail closes at..... 7:00 A. M.
U. S. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

JAMES G. HATCHITT. P. M.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A sound came booming through the air,
"What is that sound?" quoth I.
My blue-eyed pet, with golden hair,
Made answer presently—
"Papa, you know it very well—
That sound—it was Saint Pancras Bell."

"My own Louise, put down the cat,
And come and stand by me.
I'm sad to hear you talk like that;
Where is your philosophy?

That sound—attend to what I tell—
That sound was not Saint Pancras Bell."

"Sound is the name the sage selects

For the concluding term
Of a long series of effects,
Of which that blows the germ.
The following brief analysis
Shows the interpositions, Miss,

"The blow which, when the clapper slips,
Falls on your friend the Bell;
Changes its circle to ellipse
(A word you'd better spell).
And then comes elasticity,
Restoring what it used to be.

"Nay, making it a little more,
The circle shifts about;
As much as it shrunk in before;
The Bell, you see, swells out;
And so a new ellipse is made
(You're not attending, I'm afraid).

"This change of form disturbs the air,
Which in its turn behaves
Like in elastic fashion there,
Creating waves on waves,
Which press each other onward, dear,
Until the outmost finds your ear.

"Within that ear the surgeons find
A tympanum, or drum,
Which has a little bone behind—
Malus, it is called by some;
Those not proud of Latin Grammar
Humbly translate it as the hammer.

"The wave's vibrations this transmits
Onward to the incus bone
(Incus means anvil), which it hits—
And this transfers the tone
To the small or orbicular,
The tiniest bone that people carry.

"The stapes next—the name recalls
A stirrup's form my daughter—
Joins three half-circular canals,
Each fill'd with limpid water;
Their curious lining, you'll observe,
Made of the auditory nerve.

"This vibrates next—and then we find
The mystic word is crown'd;
For then my daughter's gentle mind
First recognizes sound.

See what a host of causes swell
To make up what you call the 'Bell.'

Awhile she paused, my bright Louise,
And ponder'd on the case;
Then, settling that he meant to tease,
She slapped her father's face.
"You bad old man to sit and tell
Such gibbergosh about a bell!"

Shirley Brook.

IMMIGRATION—LETTER FROM COMMODORE MATT. F. MAURY—WHOLESALE WOOL.

Everything from the pen of Commodore Maury, from his famous letters to the old Southern Literary Messenger, nearly thirty years ago, down in the order of time, but, of course, up in the order of merit, to his 'Physical Geography of the Sea,' and his latest letter on public affairs, is read with avidity by people of all parties and both sections. The following letter on immigration, though brief, is full of wholesome advice and suggestions on that subject, and has about it the genuine ring of the favorite, old Matt. Maury meant.

OFFICE OF PHYSICAL SURVEY, V. M. I.,
LEXINGTON, Va., May 27, 1871.

To J. M. Harris, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.:
DEAR SIR: Your letter of 23d. inst. came to hand this morning.

I am rejoiced to learn that your people have at last waked up to the importance of immigration, and that they have become so alive to it as to call meetings to take counsel together. That is right. It is a big subject, too large for any one man, city or country to grapple with single-handed. It requires concert and joint co-operation, zealous action, and such as to convince lookers on that strong bands, stout hearts and clever heads are at the work, and that you mean business.

The people of the South may rely upon it that there is no recuperation of material prosperity for them and their in one day and generation short of a good strong tide of immigration. That will insure it, and nothing else; for nothing that I can see, short of a liberal introduction of fresh labor and foreign capital, is going to give our lands anything like a fair and marketable value.

As a rule, the property of the South is in real estate; and without their lands what are the people of Tennessee worth? Nay, what is the State without a pocket-table value to the lands of the State worth? It is the chief source of her revenue; and if she permit her lands to go down to half their value, and to be unsaleable at that, how can she expect her people to pay their taxes, or her financiers to preserve her credit?

According to the census of 1860, and I quote from that because the returns of '70 have not

yet been made up, according to that census, the cash value in gold of the lands, live stock and farming implements in Tennessee, was, in round numbers, two hundred and eighty millions of dollars. What is their greenback value now, paper down? Three-fourths? I fear. Are not lands in Tennessee almost unsaleable? Why? Simply because your own people own more than they can till, and there are no new-comers. It has been ten years since stock was last taken among you, and to be lower in pocket now than it were then would, according to my way of thinking, show you to be in the condition which 'old salts' describe as 'hard-up and astern of the lighter.'

They say in the North that every man who comes from abroad and settles in their section increases its wealth \$1,000,000. This, independent of the ready money he fetches and the power he adds to the State by increase of population. According to this estimate, 10,000 able-bodied emigrants coming from Europe and establishing themselves in Tennessee, would increase the wealth of that State, by their presence and their labor alone, some \$10,000,000. Such an influx of wealth and population would help considerably.

What are you disposed now to do to get it? What agencies are you prepared to set to work? What influence to bring into play during the next year or two, that at the end of that time you may see, not only ten thousand coming in a single year, but thousand upon thousands following from year after and until your State is full?

What are you and your people prepared to do to put this ball in motion? That's the question? Your conventions may pass resolutions about your fine climates and rich soils, setting forth that Tennessee is a goodly land, in need of capital and labor, and that if these will come, they will be kindly received and well treated. Why, everybody at home knows that. The emigrant abroad will never hear it, and so you won't get more settlers to come that way.

But if you will go to work with a will, remembering that, "where there's a will there's a way," why the field is before you, the way is clear, and it's all your own.

While you are preparing for State aid, and organizing for county co-operation, and paying the way for your new-comers, advertise yourselves, and state abroad in a manner that the emigrating classes there, before they 'pull up stakes,' know something about the country. Make immigrants acquainted with its soil and its climate, its productions and its resources. Let them have maps and documents to make them acquainted with the natural position of your State, with its physical geography in all its aspects, including its social conditions and industrial resources, and my word for it you will ere long turn to gladness much present sorrow.

I could tell you now, if I had the time, and you the patience to hear it, how, that yonder in South America the people, after having spent a generation in wishing for immigrants (as the South has been doing since the war), and with just the same degree of success, have at last, they and their Government, determined to act. They chartered ships in Europe, paid the passage of immigrants, and when they arrived gave them land. In a short time the stream was flowing; the expense was over; the thing was established, self-supporting, and immensely profitable. The other day, when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, a fleet of ships—one a day, I think, the year round—was plying between Europe and Buenos Ayres, loaded with immigrants, silk, and merchandise, one way, and freighted with produce the other.

The latitude of the La Plata's country in the South corresponds to that of Tennessee in the North; its distance from Europe twice as great, the drawbacks greater, and yet the people there have in the course of a few years turned a stream which is pouring into their borders annually forty or fifty thousand new-comers, with their capital, their skill and their labor, and built a flourishing direct trade, a boom the South has been coveting in vain, ever since I can remember. Suffice it to say, with regard to this South America direct trade and immigration, all subsidies have ceased long ago. The States have grown rich and powerful, and the people prosperous, while the Government has gained standing, and is in high credit in all the stock exchanges in Europe.

Tell how much cloth you have, and I'll tell you how to cut your suit. In other words, if I knew how far your State and your people are disposed to go into this matter, I might be able to be of service in the way of suggestions as to the best plan for getting the immigrants and building up direct trade.

I have promised to prepare an article for that excellent agricultural paper of yours, the Practical Southern Planter, and as soon as I am at leisure, I propose to send Capt. Gift a letter, addressed to the farmers of Tennessee, upon the subject of immigration. Perhaps he will do me the favor to find space for it in his valuable journal, which I am sure must be largely read throughout the State.

Respectfully, etc., M. F. MAURY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. D. MAHONE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WILL BE IN FRANKFORT REGULARLY once a month to exhibit a stock of the most elegant Goods for Gentlemen's wear, also take measures and receive orders for all clothes that may be desired, to be made up in the latest fashion at his establishment.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. His first visit will be about the 24th inst.

Office at the Capital Hotel. ma 9:30

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND FIAT CREEK TURNPIKE ROAD, four miles from Frankfort, has just completed his

NEW SAW MILL,

and to see this method of informing the community at large that he is prepared to fill all orders. Particular attention is paid to long and heavy material.

Addressed to the known as before, and solicits an equal premium of Show Lumber. Laths can be furnished in all quantities. All done at short notice and at the lowest price.

april 10

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE Berkshire Hogs, also, and produce the best stock this country and Canada can afford.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. For particular address

WILLIAM H. BARBEE,

Frankfort, Ky.

Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND bushels of Good Rye, for wh ch the highest price will be paid by

G. B. MACKLIN

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE dwelling now occupied by my father, Mr. Hubbard Taylor, and known as the property for nearly twenty years to the citizens of Frankfort. It is one of the most desirable residences in Frankfort.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

12¢ The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money will be sent to the publisher.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

12¢ Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly: 100
One square, first insertion..... 1.00
One square, each continuance..... 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly: 100
One square, first insertion..... 1.00
One square, each continuance..... 25
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
12¢ Double column advertisements, or ad-
ments to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent. di-
vision
12¢ Local notice, 20 cents a line each, ne-
tional.
12¢ Liberal terms can be made for large ad-
vertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton, 25th.

FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY L. TODD.

SATURDAY JULY 1, 1871.

A CONTEST.

The new French loan for 500,000,000 francs, advertised only two or three weeks since, has already been covered, and the lists closed. The amount desired, in fact, has been subscribed several times over. *Per contra* the new United States loan, advertised some two or three months ago, still hangs fire; not more, we believe, than one third of it having been taken up to this time!

This shows the pass to which a Radical administration has brought the credit of the United States, both at home and abroad. Here is the Government of France that has just passed through two of the most dreadful and desolating wars, foreign and domestic, the world ever saw, whose credit is infinitely better than that of the United States after six years of profound peace and almost unexampled prosperity. The comparison is, to the last degree humiliating to every true friend and lover of his country, whether he reside in the proud and wealthy North, or make his home in the much maligned South. For, the main reason why the credit of the Government is at such a low ebb, is because everybody, on both sides of the Atlantic, knows that it is in the hands of unscrupulous men, who are more than suspected of managing the finances of the country for their own selfish individual and partisan aggrandizement, rather than for the benefit, honor and glory of the republic.

We have no disposition to magnify a controversy beyond its just limits, and, therefore propose to make short work of the point pending between the editor of the Commonwealth and ourselves. In his paper of the 23d appeared in quotation marks what purported to be a statement of Mr. Beck's, which, unexplained, involved the veracity of that gentleman. In our issue following his we characterized the charge as we believed it deserved, and called upon the editor of the Commonwealth to state when and where Mr. Beck had made any such statement as alleged. In a private note, and subsequently in his paper of yesterday, he states that Mr. Beck had used the language, or words of similar import, in Owensboro, at the time the Press Convention was held there, the names of a number of editors who were present being cited as authority for the correctness of the editor's statement. Had the circumstances been given in the first instance, or had the editor of the Commonwealth addled, as he well knew was the case, that the remark attributed to Mr. Beck was uttered jocularly, in a private circle, it would not have been made the subject of the comment deemed necessary by us, when quoted, as was done in serious comment. We were present on the occasion to which the editor of the Commonwealth alludes, and have no disposition to raise a question as to what any gentleman may have said in the freedom with which all felt at liberty to converse, but we have our own view of the propriety of the use he has made of what he heard there, and doubt not every gentleman present will concur with us in it. If such ethics are to obtain among editors, as to sanction the course of the editor of the Commonwealth in this matter, we should like to know it. He may justify himself in his own view of its propriety—he can not in ours. We deemed him above such practice, and this is the whole of it.

The Radical State Central Committee have, after more than a month's delay, succeeded in filling the vacancy on their ticket by the appointment of Rev. W. M. Pratt, of Louisville, as its candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction; and they might as well not have appointed him, since he is not eligible. We doubt whether he is even a voter, the Constitution requiring a residence "in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote, on year next preceding the election." We do not know when Mr. Pratt removed to Kentucky, but we do know that he was a resident of New Albany, Indiana, on the 1st of June a year ago. To be eligible, it is necessary that he should have resided here two years.

DEATH OF A KENTUCKIAN IN BATTLE—LIEUT. HUGH MCKEE.

With almost the first intelligence of the breaking out of a war between the United States naval forces in the far East and the Chinese of the Corean Peninsula, comes the sad announcement of the fall of a gallant young Kentuckian while storming and carrying the Chinese forts, on the 11th day of June. Like his famous and immortal father at Buena Vista, however, the young Lieut. Hugh McKee fell in the arms of victory, being at the head of the storming party and the first to enter the works—"killed by a bullet and a spear." Referring to this mournful but glorious event, the *Press* of Lexington (of which place Lieut. McKee was a native, and which was ever his home), in its issue of yesterday, says: "The dispatches of yesterday from the commandant of Corea, brought to us the sad intelligence of the death of Lieut. McKee, who was the first one to enter the forts." The terrible conviction forces itself upon us that Hugh McKee, in the bright joyousness of youth, has fallen a victim to his own dashing and reckless courage. The blood of his father stained the field of Buena Vista, and poor Hugh lies stark and cold in the Corean fort. The glad promise of his life is over, but he died as became his name and race in the hour of victory, with a light in his eye no pain could quench, a courage in his heart that death itself could not appall. A gallant gentleman, as courteous as he was brave, fell such men love to die in the fierce rapture of the strife, with the shout of victory ringing in their ears. And yet poor Hugh—so young, so full of hope and manly courage—and the tears which wet the cheeks of so many of his friends are no stain upon their manhood, for a knightly gentleman never went joyously to his death. The agony of grief, which must wring the heart of a widowed mother in the utter desolation of his loss is too sacred even for our sympathy. But father and son—husband and child—fell alike as heroes fall, and the crushing bereavement in their loss, is lightened by the consolation that they died as honor dies, "sans peur et sans reproche."

Miss Virginia Saunders, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. George N. Saunders, formerly of this State, and United States Consul to London, died of a broken heart in Canada some time since, in consequence of the discovery that her husband, the "Prince Contarino," was an imposter, a bigamist, and an accomplished scoundrel generally. American girls cannot be too cautious in their intercourse with foreigners claiming to be nobles and princes in their own country. Nine tenths of them are imposters and vagabonds. In fact, too, Freddy Grant had better look out, or some foreign adventuress will impose herself on him as a daughter of Queen Victoria, the Sultan of Turkey, or may be, of the King of Timbuctoo. "Our Lulu," however, is a pretty sharp fellow, if the New York *World's* "own interviewer" tells the truth on him where he reports him as saying that any European princess aspiring to his alliance must, as a prime preliminary, have a dowry of many millions—enough to, in some sort, offset his hereditary to the grand American Empire of the United States and Canada. Wonderful youth!

The Cincinnati papers say that there was a very small audience to hear Gen. Harlan in Covington on Wednesday night. This was because Governor Leslie was not there, he never failing to attract a crowd. But if the crowd was small, there was nevertheless, it seems, a great Noyes—the Radical candidate for Governor of Ohio being present and addressing the audience. We have not heard whether Col. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, distinguished colored Radical and namesake of the General, was present or not, but presume of course he was.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE U. S. COURT AT OXFORD, MISS.—COL. L. Q. C. LAMAR.

The leading actor in the little drama depicted in the subjoined dispatch—Col. L. Q. C. Lamar—who, in connection therewith, is just now the peculiar mask of Radical slander all over the country, we know to be one of the trustiest and noblest of men—utterly incapable of willful wrong or lawlessness—as he is confessedly one of the brightest intellects of the South:

MEMPHIS, June 28th.

The Appeal's special from Oxford, Miss., to-day, referring to the difficulty that occurred in the Federal Court Monday, says: "The Radical account of the difficulty in the Federal Court here is grossly false. Colonel Lamar asked the Judge of the United States District Court to put a man, who was a witness for the United States in the Ku-Klux case, under bond to keep the peace, under the ground that he was threatening peaceable citizens. Whilst Colonel Lamar was stating facts to the court, the man arose and advanced toward him in a very threatening manner, with one hand under his coat, as if about to draw a pistol. Colonel Lamar asked the court to require the man to take his seat until he finished his remarks. The man, without waiting for the intercession of the court, continued to advance, and Colonel Lamar drew a chair upon him. The man then fell back and took his seat amid great excitement, and cries from the district attorney and others, for the arrest of Colonel Lamar, and for soldiers to come into the bar ensued. Colonel Lamar said: 'I have committed no disorder; I have done nothing to justify my arrest.' Just then the United States Marshal, with soldiers following him, approached Colonel Lamar, and as he was about to lay hands upon him, Colonel Lamar struck him with his fist, the Judge all the time endeavoring to restore order, and very soon order was restored. When everything became quiet, Colonel Lamar apologized in a very handsome and ample manner to the court for striking the Marshal, the Marshal having declared that he did not approach him for the purpose of arresting him. The Judge accepted the apology and the Marshal declared himself satisfied."

The Radicals of Ohio seem to be considerably exercised in behalf of Gen. Harlan, in the gubernatorial race which is going on here now. We have already noticed the fact, that the Radical nominee for Governor, Gen. Noyes, came over to Covington the other night to give Harlan a lift; and now we see that the Cincinnati Gazette editorially urges the propriety and importance of a Radical victory here. The condition of affairs is changed from the time when Gen. Noyes, as coming from Ohio to steal niggers, while such men as himself were in the army trying to save the Union.

Willard Warner, the notorious carpet-bagger, and late United States Senator from Alabama, has been appointed collector of customs at Mobile, much to the chagrin and mortification of other and worshipful Radicals, who wished to give it to a decent man.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSURANCE.

FRANKFORT, June 1871.

EDWARD YEOMAN: In publishing the laws relating to common schools for general distribution over the State, I overlooked the following act of the last General Assembly, approved February 9th, 1871. It will be seen that it repeals all laws for the special benefit of negro schools and paupers, excepts the colored population from taxation direct for common school purposes, and levies all other taxes, common to the white population on them. As some may be misled in regard to this matter, I would request that you publish the following act, and that the Louisville and other papers in the State copy it.

Yours truly,

Z. F. SMITH,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

CHAPTER 1233.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Negroes and Mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved March 9, 1867.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the negroes and mulattoes in this Commonwealth," approved March 9th, 1867, be, and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. That hereafter the same tax *per capita*, and the same rate of taxation on real and personal estate (except taxes for common school purposes), shall be collected of all the negroes and mulattoes in this Commonwealth as of the white population, and no other.

§ 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 9, 1871.

MANIFESTO OF THE DEFEATED INSURGENT—DEFENDING THE COMMUNE.

The hop-lisly infernal spirit which animates the Communists of Paris may be gathered from the following:

PARIS, June 22, 1871.

Meetings of adherents of the International Society in this city have been clandestinely held since the Commune collapsed. The following manifesto has not only been read in the meetings of these branch societies, but the citizens are promised a strong denunciation of London within a few days:

"PARIS, 19 Prairial, an 79.

To all Citizens:

"In presence of the fury unchained against the *proletariat* it is the duty of all members of the Association of Workingmen to protest with all their force against an unparalleled return of barbarity. The Commune is accused of all kinds of baseness, robberies, and incendiarism. Never has Paris been more calm than during the Commune. If during the bloody struggle against the soldiers of reaction disorders took place they were not committed by the soldiers of the right to labor. There were some fires; but in addition to those lighted by the Versaillais, had not Paris—crushed by the jacobins of reaction, of despots—the right to bury herself beneath her ruins, with the cry of 'Vive la Commune!' 'Vive la République Sociale!' Workingmen! in all countries! treat us as assassins, robbers, inidiaries! it is for you to judge and make your choice. Since the creation of the world the *proletariat* is the slave of capital, of the clergy, of the nobility. Admitting that we may have committed all the crimes of which they accuse us, are not our oppressors a thousand times more culpable than we are? We offered them our hand; they rejected it. Workingmen! our crime is having desired the liberty of labor, the emancipation of woman—in a word, the right to live. During a few days we arrived at our ideal. We have succumbed; we are not conquered. They can not conquer socialism, for it is right and just. Come to us. We have opened the road; we have sown it with our dead bodies. They are sign posts for our children. There is no longer the power of drawing back; the struggle has commenced. Paris has shown you what the people can do. Forward and let us advance, by the ruin of society as it at present exists, our brothers who have died in order to withdraw us from the yoke of our secular oppressors—ostris, king, and capital. 'Vive la Commune!' 'Vive la République Sociale!'"

Leslie and Harlan.

These two gentlemen, candidates for Governor, upon the Democratic and Republican tickets, met at this place last Monday, with a large crowd of people to hear them speak. Harlan opened the discussion, and spoke for two hours, in which time he said much which would have been very effective if the people were not well aware of the fact that Radicalism is a failure, and the poorest kind of a failure when applied to a republican form of government. Harlan told many good anecdotes, and the boy's say, "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of his time. General Grant is spent or three weeks during the summer months, on the *Rip Raps*, in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe, for relaxation and quietude; not for the purpose of frivolous enjoyment at a fashionable watering-place a fair, or a horse race, as General Grant enjoyed the time of his absence from his duties at Washington City. "Time out of mind," no President has ever occupied the Executive Chair, who did not make the Executive Mansion at Washington his home, and who did not remain there in the discharge of his responsible official duties the greater part of

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

SATURDAY JULY 1, 1871.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. P. H. Leslie, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people of Kentucky as follows:

Newcastle, Monday, July 3.
Lawrenceburg, Thursday, July 6.
Harrordsburg, Friday, July 7.
Danville, Saturday, July 8.
Stanford, Saturday, July 8, at night.
Columbus, Saturday, July 15, at night.
He will be with Gen. Harlan, the Republican candidate, at—
Somerset, Monday, July 10.
Monticello, Tuesday, July 11.
Jamestown, Wednesday, July 12.
Albany, Thursday, July 13.
Bucksville, Friday, July 14.

HON. JOHN M. HARLAN.
General John M. Harlan, Republican candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Newcastle, Saturday, July 1.

Lebanon, Marion county, Monday, July 3.

Mackville, Washington county, Tuesday, July 4.

Springfield, Washington county, Tuesday, July 4, at night.

Campbellsville, Taylor county, Wednesday, July 5.

Greensburg, Green county, Thursday, July 6.

Columbia, Adair county, Friday, July 7.

Liberty, Casey county, Saturday, July 8.

Somerset, Pulaski county, Monday, July 10.

Monticello, Wayne county, Tuesday, July 11.

Jamestown, Russell county, Wednesday, July 12.

Albany Clinton county, Thursday, July 13.

Bucksville, Cumberland county, Friday, July 14.

Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Saturday, July 15.

Scottsville, Allen county, Monday, July 17.

Glasgow, Barren county, Tuesday, July 18.

Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Wednesday, July 19.

Munfordsville, Hart county, Thursday, July 20.

Bowling Green, Warren county, Friday, July 21.

Elkton, Todd county, Saturday, July 22.

Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monday, July 24.

Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Tuesday, July 25.

Calhoun, McLean county, Wednesday, July 26.

Hartford, Ohio county, Thursday, July 27.

Morgantown, Butler county, Friday, July 28.

Litchfield, Grayson county, Saturday, July 29.

Speaking at 1 o'clock.

Governor Leslie, Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.

EDITOR KY. YEOMAN: Insert the following: Inasmuch as many of the appointments of Messrs. Leslie and Harlan, and Thomas and Carlisle conflict with ours, we are compelled to revoke them and make the following:

Georgetown, Thursday, July 6.
Cynthiana, Friday, July 7.
Falmouth, Saturday, July 8.
Covington, Monday, July 10.
Newport, Tuesday, July 11.
Burlington, Wednesday, July 12.
Warsaw, Thursday, July 13.
Carrollton, Friday, July 14.
Lagrange, Saturday, July 15.
Frankfort, Monday, July 17.
Lawrenceburg, Tuesday, July 18.
Harrordsburg, Wednesday, July 19.
Danville, Thursday, July 20.
Stanford, Friday, July 21.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 22.
Richmond, Monday, July 24.
Winchester, Tuesday, July 25.
Carlisle, Wednesday, July 26.
Paris, Thursday, July 27.
Lexington, Friday, July 28.
Versailles, Saturday, July 29.

At Covington, Newport, Frankfort, and Lexington at night; at all other places at 1 o'clock.

JOHN RODMAN,
WM. BROWN.

In our notice of Mr. Alexander's stock sale there occurred several errors, the first in inadvertently writing the name of the place as Woodlawn instead of Woodburn, known familiarly to us as such for a dozen or more years. The price of the thoroughbred colt, No. 4, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, bought by Dan. Swigert, was \$1,010 instead of \$200 the latter being the figure at which it was started. The Australian colt, No. 5, bought by Col. Howard, of Baltimore, brought \$400.

The senatorial convention which met at Hazard, Perry county, resulted in the nomination of Hon. A. L. Martin, of Floyd, as the Democratic candidate for the Senate, from the district lately represented by Hon. D. Y. Lyle. Mr. Martin is a son of the late Hon. John P. Martin, whose name and memory is warmly cherished in Eastern Kentucky. He represented the counties of Floyd and Johnson in the Legislature of 1867-8; and to this experience will bring to the position, selected of which there can be little doubt, a scholarly education and the highest character for personal integrity and devotion to duty.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The managers of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad have issued orders to all ticket agents on the line to sell everybody round-trip, one fare, station to station tickets, good only to return on the fourth of July. Persons returning after the fourth of July, holding this special ticket, will be charged half extra.

The tide of fashionable travel seems to be turning again to Crab Orchard Springs, which has been refitted, and now offers superior accommodation for those in search of health and pleasure.

A woman at Glastonbury, Conn., is afflicted as Herod was. Assessed from all over her, and, when they burst, out pops a large fierce, four-footed worm! Horrible!

Colonel Joseph M. Davidson, of Floyd, has been unanimously recommended by the Democracy of that county in public meeting for renomination as the candidate to represent the counties of Floyd and Johnson in the Legislature. The joint convention will be held in Prestonsburg, July 10th.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Gov. J. Q. A. King, of Paducah, Col. Geo. M. Jessee, of Henry county, and Hon. Joseph M. Alexander, of Flemingsburg, were in the city yesterday.

Those citizens who have consented to contribute baskets to the Templars' picnic on Tuesday, will please have them at the State House at 8 o'clock, A. M., on that day.

Cumberland county is to have a new jail building at a cost of \$9,890.

THE PICNIC.—The picnic to be given by the Good Templars of this city on the 4th inst., at Capt. John Walcutt's woods, promises to be a complete and pleasant occasion, and those who attend may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the management to make it enjoyable by all. A splendid band of music has been engaged, and dancing will be one of the amusements of the day. To defray the expenses of the picnic, gentlemen will be expected to buy tickets at one dollar each, which can be procured at the bookstores, which will include transportation to and from the grounds. No charge for ladies, who are all specially invited to grace the occasion by their presence. Train will leave the depot at 9:15, A. M.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.—Gen. G. W. Smith, Commissioner of Insurance, returned to the city on Thursday evening from New York, after an absence of several weeks, in attendance upon a Convention of State Commissioners of Insurance. The Convention, after a very satisfactory meeting, adjourned to meet again in New York on the 18th of October next, when the permanent committees appointed to investigate various branches of life and fire insurance are expected to report. This is the first meeting of the kind ever held, and was looked forward to with deep interest and anxiety. We are glad to know that it was in every respect harmonious, and that several matters of importance as effecting the business of inter-State insurance were settled and arranged by the Convention.

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The building committee having charge of the erection of a new Christian Church in this city have prepared by John Andrewartha, architect, plans and specifications, which, if carried out, will give us one of the most attractive and permanent houses of worship in the country—one that will be an honor to the city. We learn that the only obstacle to carrying out the design which is for a stone church, is a lack of funds, and that the insignificant sum of three or four thousand dollars is all that is wanting to enable them to complete the building in accordance with their beautiful design. We learn also that there has been some talk of altering the plans and cutting down materials so as to bring the cost of the church within their present means. We hope they will not do it. Every property owner and citizen is interested in having this, and every other public building, put up in a style that will reflect credit upon our town; and we have no sort of doubt that the committee could raise nearly the sum needed if they will but let it be known that they desire the assistance of our liberal and public spirited citizens. We would suggest to the committee it might be well if they would call upon our people, and give such of them as may desire to do so an opportunity of aiding them.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of St. Aloysius Academy will take place at the school building, corner of St. Clair and Wapping street, Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. From the interesting nature of the exercises of last year, we feel that we can safely promise all who attend an agreeable entertainment. It being desirable to raise a fund to refit the school-room, an admission of fifty cents will be charged.

Owing to his official engagements, Gov. Leslie was unable to meet Gen. Harlan at Williamson on Thursday, but did so at Stonewall, in Scott county, on yesterday. Elsewhere will be found his list of appointments, by which it will be seen that he will meet Gen. Harlan at several points in the list made by the latter.

HON. JOHN RODMAN.—Hon. John Rodman returned from the western portion of the State, several days looking, if anything, improved by his sunning tour with his opponent. In consequence of the fact that their list of appointments as heretofore published conflict with the route of Messrs. Carlisle and Thomas, it will be seen that they have agreed upon a new programme, which we publish elsewhere.

THE FOURTH.—The Springfield Kentuckian says: "According to time-honored custom, no paper will be issued from this office next week, in order to allow our printers an opportunity to celebrate the glorious Fourth."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Our readers must not fail to bear in mind that our Senator, Hon. J. C. Chenoweth, will address the citizens of Franklin at the court-house in this city on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Gen. S. G. Suddarth.—Formerly Quartermaster General of Kentucky, but now a resident of Paxton, Illinois, is on a visit to Adair, his native county, of this State.

Mr. G. W. Crutcher.—Mr. G. W. Crutcher, of the Owensboro Business College, is in the city, and proposes, if he meets with sufficient encouragement, to form a class here for instruction in book-keeping, &c., during the summer.

The Columbian Spectator.—The Columbian Spectator says: "The spirit of '76 will not ooze here on the approaching Fourth."

The Corea Journal.—The Corea Journal will contain a full report of the late battle by Admiral Rogers, concerning which a Washington special says there is very little enthusiasm.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. A. P. Grover will address the citizens of Owenton at the quarterly court, Monday, July 3d, 1871. Also, at the July county court, at Owenton, Ky.

BARLEY AND HEMP.—The Woodford Weekly says: "We have heard of some sales of barley at 80c, but buyers are now holding off, and we can hear of no sales. There is nothing doing in grain or hemp."

SPEAKERS WANTED.—The Warsaw News says: "We do not expect the candidates for State offices to make speeches at every crossroads, but we think some of them might have visited this section of the State, and still hope that our section may not be entirely overlooked."

PERSONAL.—Ex-Gov. J. Q. A. King, of Paducah, Col. Geo. M. Jessee, of Henry county, and Hon. Joseph M. Alexander, of Flemingsburg, were in the city yesterday.

Those citizens who have consented to contribute baskets to the Templars' picnic on Tuesday, will please have them at the State House at 8 o'clock, A. M., on that day.

Cumberland county is to have a new jail building at a cost of \$9,890.

HON. Z. F. SMITH.—Hon. Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued the following circular in regard to the meeting of Teachers' Institutes:

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—DIRECTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS.—
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE Supt. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
FRANKFORT, June 21, 1871.

1st. The Commissioner of Common Schools in the county in which the Institute for that Congressional District is appointed to be held, will take immediate steps to provide accommodations for the meeting and the members who may be in attendance, and otherwise arrange preliminaries in accordance with the demands of the law for Institutes. He will also, by advertisement and personal notice, advise all teachers of his county of the holding of the Institute, and their duty to attend. He will also confer with the Superintendent, if necessary, with the view to furnishing an experienced teacher and proper equipments for the Institute.

2d. The Commissioners of the several other counties of the Congressional District will at once visit, or open correspondence with, the Commissioner of the said county, and arrange for the co-operation and attendance of all the teachers of their respective counties who may be induced to become members of the Institute; and will, in due time, give notice to all the teachers of their respective counties of the appointed Institute, and their privilege to attend.

3d. There must be some means raised to defray the expenses of each Institute; and for this purpose, the fee of two dollars should be promptly paid by each member in attendance, on matriculation. The teachers of the Institute can, by temporary appointment of the Commissioner, examine those who may be candidates for teachers of common schools, and issue certificates to same, as the law requires.

4th. The Commissioner managing should provide for the entertainment and accommodation of members in attendance on the most economical terms practicable, where charges are made at all for boarding.

5th. These general Institutes are not intended to altogether substitute local Institutes for the several counties of the Congressional District. Let the Commissioner of each county proceed now, or at any future time of this year, to arrange for holding an Institute, if desired, for his respective locality. But if no such local Institute be provided for, let each Commissioner feel it to be his duty to urge the teachers of his county to attend the general Institute in the nearest Congressional District to them.

Will all Commissioners respond promptly, and interest themselves in making these special Institutes model in interest and success, as they are designed to be in character?

Z. F. SMITH,
Sup'r of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS FOR GENERAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, TO BE HELD IN THE SEVERAL CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE.

1st. Paducah, September 25 to 30.

2d. Hopkinsville, July 31 to August 5.

3d. Hartford, July 24 to 29.

4th. Bowling Green, August 14 to 19.

5th. Lebanon, August 21 to 26.

6th. Lagrange, July 3 to 8.

7th. Palmyra, August 28 to September 2.

8th. Nicholasville, July 17 to 22.

9th. Carlisle, July 10 to 15.

10th. London, September 4 to 9.

11th. Catlettsburg, September 18 to 23.

Gen. Roserans favors the narrow gauge railroad, and says one might as well get a Concord stage coach to give a baby an airing as to build a broad gauge road when a narrow one will do the work as well.

THE DEMOCRACY OF WASHINGTON.—The Democracy of Washington, on the 26th ult., nominated James M. Holloway Esq., for the Legislature.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.—The New York Ledger says that Gen. Grant's father writes verses with facility, and once wrote a story. Does it allude to his contribution to the Ledger two years ago, purporting to give the incidents of Gen. Grant's early life?

WHEAT.—The Owensboro Monitor say: The wheat crop of this county, now harvested, is the best yield in quantity and quality ever grown, as we are informed.

A MAD DOG.—A mad dog was killed on the farm of Mr. Shannon Reid, in Shelby county, on Wednesday.

CAPT. HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition sailed for the north pole yesterday.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Little Corporal for July is a model number. Mrs. Miller's new story begins well, and will be read with delight by all the boys and girls. The poem "Pictures on the Slate," has a full page illustration by Landerbach, which is exceedingly fine and suggestive. Under its new management, this already popular juvenile is gaining in beauty and excellence with each number. Terms, \$1 50 a year. Published by John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—No interest in this subject is paramount to that of our public schools. In these every child is or ought to be trained and educated so as to be able to intelligently discharge the duties of citizenship. We welcome with pleasure every ally in this work, and we know of none more efficient in this State, or in the West and South, than the Journal of Education.

THE LAST NUMBER.—The last number contains two elaborate and beautiful cuts of school buildings; a Model Review Exercise in Arithmetic; Solutions to the Prize Problems; Full Programme of the National Teachers' Association; and Correspondence from Thirteen Different States, in addition to its able editorials.

ADDRESS.—J. B. Merwin, Editor and Publisher, 170 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The Phenomenological Journal for July is unusually good. It is a magazine which is over exceptionally good, as compared with other first-class American Monthlies. Conspicuous among its contents are—Auduboniana, or Reminiscences of the great Naturalist, with portrait; Man's place in Nature; A rule for Editors—What They should Be; The Last of the Tasmanians, Illustrated; Goodness and Greatness, a contrast; "Woman vs. Woman's Rights," Reviewed; Leaders in the Mormon Reform Movement, with portraits; The Beard; should it be Worn? Tree Wonders of California, Illustrated; The Treaty; Floating or Rowing; Imagination vs. Reality; Hon. Ward Hunt, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals; Western Schoolhouses; The Traveller, an Illustrated Poem; Medicine a Science? This July number begins a new volume. Subscribe for it now. Price, \$3 a year. Single numbers 30 cents.

S. R. WELLS.—S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN WOODFORD.

SPRING STATION, KY., June 21st, 1871

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Chisellhurst Exiles.

(From the London Court Journal.)
The Emperor Napoleon's life at Chisellhurst is thus described by one who has the privilege of becoming acquainted with the social doings there: "During the forenoon all is silent in the mansion. The Empress, after prays, breakfasts with the Prince Imperial, who then walks out in the park for a short time, the rest of the day spending his studies in the morning being broken through during the indisposition of the Emperor, to whom the society of his son is the chief solace of his exile. The Prince remains with his father during the whole process of the toilet, then assists at his late breakfast, which, contrary to the custom of the Tuilleries, is taken alone. During this time the conversation between father and son is maintained with interest and affection. The boy has cheered and soothed the bodily pain and mental agony of the Emperor, who is sometimes seen to smile as the former recounts his experiences of England and the English, and offers judgment according to his lights concerning the habits of the French boys as compared with those of England. When the Emperor leaves his own apartment, the Prince Imperial repairs to his studies. But His Majesty declares that already the glory of the day is over, although he feels the necessity of the separation for a while. The morning's report of the state of Paris is still furnished by Pietri, but is never once alluded to. Even the Empress herself never dares venture an opinion on the subject. She has her own reporters, and is always prepared for the event before it happens. What has struck the friends of the Imperial family most of all is the comparative solitude in which each of its members seek to live. There is something touching in the solitary walk taken by the Emperor up and down the avenue leaning on his cane, and stopping every now and then to remove the pebbles from his path, according to the habit of all men engaged in deep thought. His Majesty has grown much fatter since his arrival at Chisellhurst. But he walks with far more ease than on his first arrival in England, and now only requires the arm of a friend to help him up the steps of the half door of the mansion."

A charming anecdote, worthy of the ancient days of chivalry, is being whispered about among the higher circles in London. It seems that one of our young Catholic heroes of high life, always a great admirer of the Empress Eugenie, paid a visit to Chisellhurst, last week, previous to his departure for Paris. "What can I bring my Majesty from Babylon?"—the name by which the doomed city is always designated now by the Ultramontane party—said the young nobleman, as he beat low over her Majesty's fair hand. "Nothing," replied the Empress, sadly; then suddenly correcting her speech, said, quietly. "Yes, there is one thing I should love. Bring me a rose from the garden of the Tuilleries!" The young man promised to execute this apparently easy commission, and departed in sadness. On Friday he reappeared at Chisellhurst with a case of purple morocco in his hand, which he reverently presented on bended knee to the Empress. It was the Golden Rose, gift of the Pope to Her Majesty, that he had brought "from the Tuilleries." How he had obtained it, or through what long course of adventure he had traced it to the party willing to part with it, will never be known, nor yet at what sacrifice it was obtained. But great was the joy of the illustrious lady on beholding it, and pardonable the feeling which induces her to hope that it will bring a blessing at last to her house and stay the wrath of heaven. It had always formed a part of the altar decorations of the chapel at the Tuilleries.

• • •
A Wonder in Sweet Ower.

About the latter part of the sixteenth century terrible excitement was caused in Germany by a report that a golden tooth had appeared in the jaw of a child born in Silesia. On investigation, the rumor turned out to be true. The miracle was soon known all over Germany notwithstanding its concealment was attempted. Being regarded as a mysterious omen, great excitement and universal anxiety was felt as to what this might mean. Its real import was unfolded by Dr. Horst, who published the result of his researches, by which it appears that, at the birth of the child, the Sun was in conjunction with saturn, at the sign Aries. Alarm therefore subsided. The golden tooth was the precursor of a golden age in which the Emperor would drive the Turks from Christendom and lay the foundation of an empire that would last for thousands of years. And now, just as the world is becoming quiet again, after a long war, a child born with its mouth full of teeth turns up in Owen county. True, this last rumor has no other authentication than what a "reliable gentleman" gives it, while the story of the golden tooth is substantiated by several historians. But this last miracle may be as much a fact as the other, and far more portentous. Whether a war of nations, politics, or of races is brewing, we must wait and see. After all, this new wonder may turn out nothing but a "bite."

Courier Journal.

• • •
Romantic Result of a Stare.

(Greenfield Ohio Correspondence of the Chillicothe Register.)

A beautiful and wealthy young lady, at a social party, took offense at what she supposed to be the impudent gaze of a gentleman present, who was a stranger to her, but a friend of the lady of the house. The young lady demanded his expulsion as a condition of her remaining. Explanations ensued. The gentleman was not looking at her, "though beautiful enough to attract and fasten the attention of any one." He was looking at a fine and costly chain that encircled the fair one's neck—just such a one as he had purchased for his sister—in one of the links of which (having a secret opening) he had put his photograph. But, some months since, and before he had an opportunity to present it to his sister, it was stolen from him. Upon examining the lady's chain he touched a spring (to the little beauty unknown), and lo, and behold! there was his photograph.

I leave you to judge of the confusion of the fair one. She immediately offered to return the piece of jewelry, which was politely declined, for the time, and it is said by knowing ones that she has concluded to accept of the young man's hand and heart, in order that becoming the possessor of the one she may be permitted to return the other. It is but justice to remark that the young lady bought the chain of a traveling peddler, who had stopped at her father's house for about one-half of its original value.

• • •
THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.—The Albany Argus throws some light on the invasion of the West by the "seventeen year locust," which the Chicago Tribune so much dreads. It appears that "locust" is no locust at all, but is the cicada septendecim; not yet is it harmful, for it cannot devour vegetation as it has jaws for eating, but merely a haustellum for sucking which, however, it seldom or never uses. Its life lasts only from ten days to three weeks, and during this time it does nothing but fly about, then it deposits its eggs and dies. The only injury done by these insects is noticed when they hurt trees by piercing them in order to deposit their eggs. They appear every year in some parts of the country, but not in the same locality, as the eggs are not hatched until they have lain for seventeen years.

• • •
A correspondent of the Scientific American says that free bathing of the affected parts in spirits of nitre is the best remedy for ivy-poisoning. He says that he has proved this remedy, and from ten years' experience is satisfied with its efficacy, having often previous to this discovery been rendered helpless and blind by ivy-poison. If the blisters are broken, so as to allow the nitre to penetrate the cuticle, more than a single application is necessary, and even when it is only applied to the surface of the skin three or four times during the day, there is rarely a trace of the poison left the next morning.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PEERS, and W. Y. LINDSAY.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.
Mayor—F. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—John B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYRES.
Attorney—John W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. C. DUDLEY, B. F. MEERS, A. J. JAMES, W. P. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.

Board School Trustees—G. C. DRAKE, D. L. HALEY, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
Judge—Hon. W. S. PRYOR.

Commonwealth Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.

Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.

Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.

Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.

Assessor—PETER JETT.

Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.
Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.
Clerk—G. M. CROCKETT.
County Attorney—I. JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT—Holds its Term on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swiger—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. HUGHES—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wigington—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Fetterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NEBBITT, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NEBBITT, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NEBBITT, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NEBBITT, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NEBBITT, Pastor.